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Newspapers as indicated.

COLLECTIVIZATION PROGRESSES: IRRIGATION, FORESTATION PLANS DEVELOP

CITES PROCRESE IN WESTERN UKRAINE -- Pravda Ukrainy, No 177, 29 Jul 49

Agricultural leaders of the western and Transcarpathian oblasts in the Ukrainian SEK have reported that their were 5,315 molkhozes in these areas on 1 July 1949. From 73 to 93 percent of the peasant holdings in Chernovtsy, Volyn', Drogobych, and Transcarpathian oblasts have been collectivized. There are 201 MTSs operating in these oblasts. In addition, more than 7,000 livestock farms have been established in these new kolkhozes in the western and Transcarpathian oblasts.

KAZAKH KULKHOZ INCOME INCREASES -- 1 avda Ukrainy, No 176, 28 Jul 49

At present there are lll kolkhozes in Kazakh SSR which have a yearly income of one million rubles or more. In recent years the yearly monetary income of kolkhozes has increased 50 percent and indivisible monetary funds have increased almost 100 percent. In one year kolkhozes have built 7,734 animal husbandry establishments, 1,327 grain storehouses, and 497 vegetable storehouses.

KAZAKH ACADEMY TRAINS ACRICULTURISTS -- Bol'shevik Altaya, No 95, 29 May 19

The Kazakh Affiliate of VASKHWII (All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences in mani Lenin) has begun enrollment of graduate students for scientific courses in plant cultivation, soil and forest development, feed procurement, and other branches of agricultural sciences.

During the past $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, 20 persons completed the graduate courses of the VASKHNIL Affiliate and defended their dissertations for a a candidate's degree. The young scientists are now working in scientific research institutes and, at experimental agricultural stations of the Kazakh SSR.

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IRRIGATION INSTITUTE EXTENDS COMPETITION -- Prayda Ukrainy, No 177, 29 Jul 49

The Kiev Irrigation and Reclamation Institute is extending until 15 August 1949 its competition to fill the following vacancies: professors as heads of the chairs of higher mathematics, physics, engineering design, and organization and mechanization of irrigation and reclamation operations; docents as heads of the chairs of foreign languages, physical education and sport, and graphics; a professor for the geodesy chair; a professor of course of the reclamation chair; and docents in German and English Languages.

Apply: Kiev, Reyterskeya, 37. -- Advertisement.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS DEVELOP IN KAZAKHSTAN -- Bol'shevik Altaya, No 102, 10 Jun 49

Conservation work has been resumed on the Knehuk-Kal'pe Canal, going out from the left bank of Karatal River, Karatal'skiy Rayon, Taldy-Kurgan Chlast. An 8-kilometer section of the can'l which will supply water to 12,000 hectares of sugarbeet and rice plantations, will be put into service this year. A head regulator is being installed on the Kretal River.

Construction of the 57-kilometer Kazalinsk Canal, on the left bank of the Syr Dar'ya River in Kzyl-Orda Oblast has been completed. Preparations have been made for installing a head regulator. In 1950, an additional 10,000 hectares of land will be supplied with water.

Work on the Ezyl-Orda dam is continuing. A 9-kilometer protective dike and a powerful diesel-electric power plant will be built. Construction of the dam itself will begin in 1950.

PRIMORSKIY FOREST SHELLTER BELLTS PLANNED -- Krasnoye Znamya, No 154, 2 Jul 19

Reductions in crop harvests in Princesky Kray are largely caused by unfavorable weather conditions. In the last 10 years, the grain harvest has ranged from 128 to 37 percent of the 1939 kolkhoz hervest. The kray has considerable rainfall, but the everege for August and September is higher than that of the 7 months between November and May, and April has only 5 - 6 percent of the yearly rainfall. As a result, apring cultivation has a shortage of moisture nearly every year. The heavy compours which occur in the second half of the summer also damage agriculture. Since the majority of rayons have broken terrain, a large amount of fertile land is washed away in a heavy rain and the fields are filled with gallies. Monsoculike winds, bringing cold air from the sea, result in sharp temperature drops, both of the sir and the soil, and apring is cold and of long duration.

Crops are slow growing and the wind removes much good soil. Wind erosion of soil is particularly great in the Suyfuno-Khankayskiy lowlands and near the coast. In Terneyskiy and Tetyukhinskiy rayons, cultivated land in often reduced to rubble by spring. The winds also increase the loss of soil moisture during the spring period.

Forest shelter belts, together with correct crop rotation, are the most important means of combating these adverse weather conditions. During 1949-1960, forest shelter belts will be planted over an area of nearly 18,000 hectares, and a marker of belts will be created by preserving existing forest area. Fruit trees and shrubs will constitute 10 - 15 percent of the trees planted for shelter belts. In addition to bolkhoz and southoz forest belts, it has been planned to set up state forest belts, with a total length of 470 kilometers, in various rayons. Several of these belts will be 60 meters wide each with 300 meters between them.

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Four belts will be laid across the Suyfun River valley in an effort to veaken the force of the wind which blows in from the sea toward the Suyfuno-Kharkayskaya valley, where the main agricultural and nontimbered regions are located. The belts will also protect the soil from vashouts during floods and will ald in regulating the river. The first belt will be located between Penyazhino and Badezhdinskaya; the second, between Mezhino and Kiparisovo; third, between Terekhovka and Baranovskiy, and the fourth, between the sugar plant and Sovkhoz No 4 of the Suburban Sovkhoz Trust.

The plan also provides for three beits ecross the Suchan River velley for the same purpose as those in the Suyfun valley. These belts will have a total length of 31 kilometers and will be located in the rayons near "Bret" Mountain, the village of Peretino, and the northern village of Novitskiy in the vicinity of the city of Suchan.

A belt along the watershed in the direction of Grodekovo, Sof'ya-Alekseyevka, Konetantinovka, and Mikolol'vovskiy, covering a distance of 66 kilometers, and a belt from Talovyy siding (raz"yezd) to Bayev village, covering a distance of 48 kilometers, will be laid for the purpose of lessening the force of the dry winds from Manchuria. Other timber belts will be laid as follows: Chernyatino-Alekseye-Mikol'sk-Tyapigoy; along the Svetloyarovka-Voznesenka-Movozhatkovo-Sergeyevka watershed, up to the State boundary; and Danilovka-Vozdvizhenka-Beyev. The total length of state, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz shelter belts will be nearly 10,000 kilometers.

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